THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1831. NO. 83.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.

April 5, 1831—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE,
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

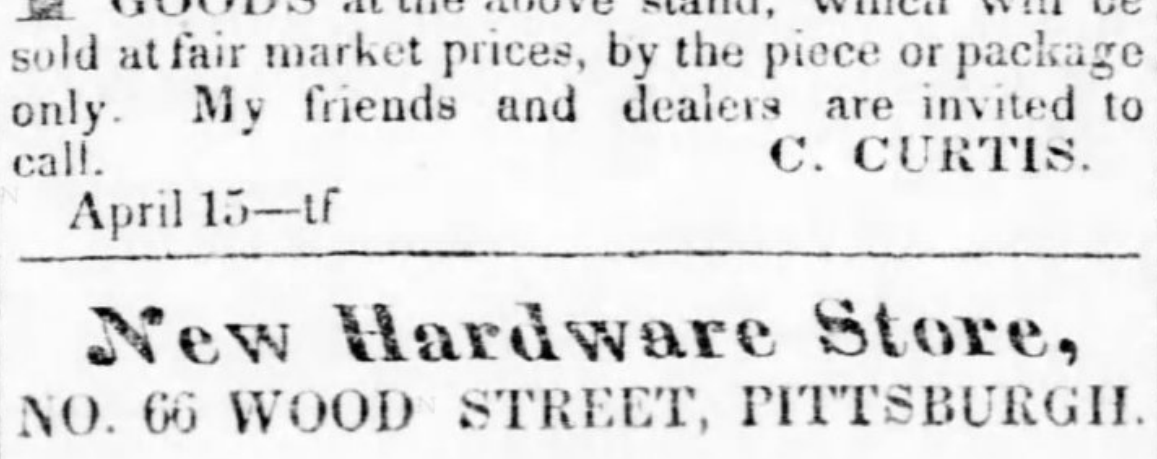
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10, 1831.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.

W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

May 10, 1831.

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.

April 8—3mo.

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.—3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

JOHN H. HOPKINS, about to remove from the state of Pennsylvania, offers for sale the following real and personal property:

1st. Eight acres of ground in the Borough of Allegheny, next to the residence of Charles Brewer, Esq. and immediately opposite to his own dwelling house. This commands the fairest view of the river and city, and would admit of being advantageously subdivided.

2d. Eight acres, including the mansion, gardens, grove, and orchard, and well known as the residence of the advertiser, for the last 9 years.—This property cannot be readily exceeded in any part of our country for beauty of situation and improvement, and it would also admit of more than 40 building lots being taken from it, without infringing on the grounds belonging to the mansion. Attached to it, are coal houses, carriage house, two wells of excellent water, in one of which is a new pump, ice house, extensive wood shed, tool shed, &c. The mansion house is built in the most substantial manner, and affords accommodations of the best kind for a Seminary or large family, having been erected, and enlarged from time to time, for the use of the proprietor himself.

3d. A mortgage to a large amount on the adjoining estate of 13 acres, being considered a sure investment to any capitalist who could wait three or four years for his returns.

4th. One undivided third part of Baldwin Furnace, situate in Ligonier Valley, one mile and a half from Conemaugh River, and two miles and a half from the great Pennsylvania Canal, affording at all times ready water conveyance to Pittsburg. These works are supposed to possess superior advantages of water power, ore, stone coal, &c. if properly put in operation; and the other two thirds could be purchased on very moderate terms.

5th. A great variety of personal property, viz:—parlor and chamber furniture, household utensils, one first rate piano, two old instruments for practising; globes, maps, desks, benches, chemical apparatus, an air pump, a telescope, and other implements of education; an excellent organ, a barouche, a gig, four horses, a number of valuable cows, a plantation wagon, cart, ploughs, a large collection of farming and garden tools, &c. &c.

The above property will be sold very low, and offers a better opportunity to purchasers than is likely to occur for many years. Preferring a private sale, the proprietor will remain at home until noon of every week-day during the present month, in order to show the property to all inquirers, between the hours of 9 and 12. If not sold, it will be for rent for a term of years.

JOHN H. HOPKINS.

June 10—1mo.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

VENISON HAMS, &C.

A FEW CASKS Prime VENISON HAMS; 2 bales DEER SKINS, and 1 bale BEAR SKINS, just received and for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
June 28—3t No. 8 Market street.

WOOL,

Of all descriptions, received on consignment,
AND SOLD BY
J. & M. BROWN & M. D. LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞Customary advances made.—June 28, 1831—8

PRICES CURRENT.
JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb.	20 to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR 1831!
DAILY LINE
FROM WHEELING TO PITTSBURGH, &c.

BY STEAM BOAT & STAGES.

☞This line runs through from Wheeling, via Wellsburgh and Steubenville, to Pittsburgh, and from thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lake Erie, &c., &c.

THE MAIL STEAM BOAT runs between Wheeling and Steubenville: leaves Wheeling daily, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and arrives at Steubenville at 3 o'clock in the morning: the mail departs from Steubenville in the stage at 4 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 1, P. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4 A. M., arrives at Steubenville at half past 12 P. M., and then takes the steam boat for Wheeling, where it arrives at half past 5. The traveler will perceive that by this arrangement, he can leave Wheeling at 9 in the evening, and arriving in Pittsburgh the next day at 1 o'clock, and transact his business there, and proceed further east without losing a trip. The steam boat is light, not drawing above 12 inches water, and can run at all stages of the river. It is fitted up in the most commodious manner, with births, &c. so that the traveler can enjoy a good night's sleep and be prepared to take the stage early in the morning, at Steubenville, for Pittsburgh. The stages are of the best kind, with careful drivers and good horses.

This line connects with the Pennsylvania Canal Line of Mail Stages, which leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for Philadelphia and Baltimore, going through in three and a half days, and giving passengers from four to six hours sleep each night. In addition to these advantages, this route has the further one of running parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, and shunning the mountains. There are also two other daily lines from Pittsburgh to *Philadelphia and Baltimore,* and passengers, with their baggage, will be left at any place they may designate, to take which route they prefer.

This line also connects with two daily lines of Stages from Pittsburgh to the town of Erie—these lines run from Pittsburgh to Erie in 36 hours, with sufficient rest by the way—making 48 hours from Wheeling to the town of Erie.

The usual quantity of baggage is allowed, at the risk of the owners.

☞Extras can be furnished to families, &c. through the whole line, which shall run at the hours agreed upon by the passengers.

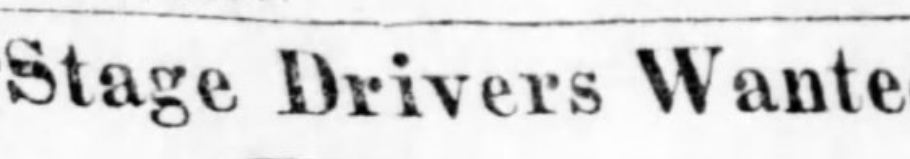
Seats can be taken on board the Steam Boat at Wheeling and Steubenville, also at the Stage Office at Washington Hotel, Steubenville, the City Hotel, Wheeling, and at No. 32, corner of Wood and Second streets, or at the Mansion House, Pittsburgh. GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

June 21, 1831.—8t. *Proprietor.*

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.

Pittsburgh, May 31.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		District Columbia, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	Michigan, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
		Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
		Connecticut.	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 148 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:---French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum: Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.

In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love, Shrub, Noyeau, Life of Man, Rose, Lemon, Clove, Cinnamon, Caraway, Peppermint, and Anniseed.

☞They have also for sale 150 barrels of superior CIDER.

☞ Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.

May 24---w3mo.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

LONDON BOTANIC, or VEGETABLE OIL SOAP; and also the IMPERIAL RENOVATOR; Or, *The General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either.

MR. TRENCH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has returned to this city, and will remain a few days, to afford an opportuntiy to the public to obtain the above valuable articles. He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, and send their address to him, and he will with promptitude and pleasure wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those articles, and to furnish them if required. And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses on account of such stains to the dyer's may be in such cases dispensed with at all times, by applying to J. TRENCH, Inventer and Manufacturer, at Mr. Griffith's hotel.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:--Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1---wtf

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The annexed feeling and beautiful lines are said to have been written by a young English lady, who had experienced much affliction. There is a devotedness—a spirit of religion running through it, which cannot fail to touch the most obdurate heart.

Jesus—I my cross have taken,
All to leave, and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken—
Thou, from hence, my all shalt be!
Perish every fond ambition—
All I've sought, or hoped, or known;
Yet how rich is my condition—
God and heaven are all my own!

Let the world despise and leave me—
They have left my Saviour too;
Human hopes and looks deceive me,
Thou art not, like them, untrue;
And whilst thou shalt smile upon me,
God of wisdom, love, and might,
Friends may hate, and foes may scorn me—
Show thy face and all is right.

Go, then, earthly fame, and treasure—
Come disaster, scorn, and pain;
In thy service, pain is pleasure,
With thy favor, loss is gain:
I have called thee Abba Father—
I have set my heart on thee;
Storms may howl, and clouds may gather—
All must work for good to me!

Soul! then know thy full salvation—
Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care;
Joy to find in every station
Something still to do or bear!
Think what spirit dwells within thee—
Think what heavenly bliss is thine;
Think that Jesus died to save thee—
Child of Heaven—canst thou repine?

Haste thee on, from grace to glory,
Armed by faith, and wing'd by prayer—
Heaven's eternal day's before thee—
God's own hand shall guide thee there.
Soon shall close thy earthly mission!
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim-days,
Hope shall change to glad fruition—
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the National Gazette.

We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for the London Morning Herald of the 19th ult. and the Liverpool Mercury of the 20th—one day later than the Eastern news. But we find no continental intelligence more recent than what is contained in the Paris Journal des Debats of the 16th, already noticed. We annex some articles from the Herald.

The French papers of Monday, and those dated Tuesday, have been received, but they are devoid of any intelligence worth notice. Paris was maintaining the tranquillity which prevailed at the date of the preceding accounts. Some doubts have been raised as to the King's persisting in his resolution of visiting the provinces, as it is said to have been intimated to him that his reception would be any thing but flattering; but there seems no good reason for these misgivings. The Russians are still retreating, by these accounts; and Don Miguel is understood to have been as prodigal in his apologies to the French flag as he has so lately proved himself to that of England. At all events the armaments at Toulon have been discontinued. By the time that this worthy scion of legitimacy has settled his accounts with the Americans, his character and government will cut a respectable figure amongst the Sovereigns of Europe.

We received last night Dutch papers of the 17th inst., and German and Brussel papers to less recent dates. The former contain an interesting narrative of the progress of the brave Dwernicki during several days, and his conflicts with and successes over the Russians until the moment when, in the midst of triumphs not unimportant, he found himself suddenly attacked by an overwhelmingly superior force, and with no alternative left but to throw himself within the Austrian lines. The remainder of the circumstances agree substantially with the statements which have been already published. This account is from the Austrian Observer, and being to a certain extent official on the part of the Government of Vienna, may be taken as conclusive of this affair. The fugitives have been sent into the interior, but the arms and artillery have been delivered up to the Russians. No little credit seems due to the Austrian authorities in Galicia for their mild and temperate treatment of the poor Poles; but perhaps it was not quite consistent with an entire neutrality to hand over the *materiel* to their enemies, as it assumes that the patriots had dishonestly and improperly come by them. These papers do not contain a word of news from Warsaw.

The Belgian papers, which come down to the 16th, are filled with various rumors and conflicting speculations, with respect to the acceptance, by Prince Leopold, of the crown of Belgium. One report is, that Lord Grey had announced to the Commissioners that Prince Leopold would accept the Belgic crown, if the integrity of the territory was guaranteed, and that this affair might be amicably arranged by an indemnity to be paid by Belgium to Holland. The Commissioners are said to have replied that they had no instructions on this point, and a messenger was immediately despatched to Brussels for definite orders upon the subject. *Le Belge*, one of these papers, asserts positively, "that Lord Ponsonby, before his departure, showed a letter, announcing that the Prince of Saxe Coburg was inclined to accept the crown." All this, however, can be as yet but conjecture, which a very few days will set at rest.—The National Congress met yesterday, and a communication was expected to be made immediately to it respecting the Prince's intentions. The report is revived of the dispute between Belgium and Holland being likely to be terminated by negotiation.

Russia and Poland.---The German papers, which arrived this morning, bring no additional particulars respecting the state of things in Poland; but a second edition of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 10th inst., which would be "important, if true." Accounts have been received from St. Petersburgh that the Emperor has positively declined the mediation in the affairs of Poland, which England and France so urgently offered, and that the most colossal measures are ordered in all Russia for the purpose of putting down the insurrection by force of arms. It is hardly necessary to state that the announcement of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is not entitled to the slightest attention, so far at least as reference is made to France and this country.

From the New York Courier.

At an early hour this morning, the news boat of the Courier and Enquirer reached town, with intelligence of the arrival below of the ship Collossus, Captain Coffin, from Londonderry. To Capt. Coffin we are indebted for Londonderry papers of the 24th May.

We subjoin extracts of every article of Foreign Intelligence of any importance, and the state of London and Liverpool Corn Markets—the former on the 20th and the latter on the 21st of May.

Sir Robert Bateson and Capt. Jones, anti-reform condidates, had been elected for the county of Derry.

Lord Boyle, and the Hon. Robert King, were elected without opposition, to represent the county of Cork; both declared themselves in favor of reform.

Sir E. Hayes and Colonel Connolly were elected for the county of Donegal, both anti-reformers.

The Lord Mayor, (Hardy) and Mr. Perrin, both reformers, had been returned elected for the city of Dublin.

BELFAST, May 24.

Official Dispatches of General Dwernecki.—Official despatches from generals Skrzynecki and Dwernicki, to the National Government at Warsaw, have been published. The report of the former relates chiefly to a number of inconsiderable actions in the neighborhood of Dembie-Welkie and Minsk, in which the advantage for the most part was on the side of the Poles. About the end of April, the Polish general had determined on bringing the enemy to a decisive engagement, and, judging from their arrangements, they had resolved on accepting it; but on the night of the 29th, they unexpectedly quitted their position, and commenced a retrograde movement. A considerable number of prisoners were taken from the Russians on their retreat, but no action of importance occurred.

The first despatch of Dwernicki is dated from Kolodna on the 14th ult. and is embodied in the report of the Commander in Chief. It states that on the 16th Dwernicki left Druskopol, and arrived the same day at Boromel on the Styr, over which river he threw a bridge, and afterwards stationed a battalion in a thick forest leading to the Russian camp. On the 18th the troops stationed in the forest were repeatedly attacked, but the position was so advantageous that the assailants were repulsed with serious loss. On the 19th the forest was occupied by the Russians, whose main body advanced to Chryliki and Krasne, two villages about a mile distant from Boromel, where they crossed the river, and concentrated their masses on the opposite bank. Here a severe engagement took place, the result of which was the retreat of the Russians, with the loss of eight pieces of artillery, and a considerable number killed and wounded—amongst the latter, General Platoff, mortally. After passing the night on the field of battle, General Dwernicki proceeded on the 20th to Berestoizho, where he passed the Styr at a ford. On the 21st he arrived at Radziwillow; on the 22d at Tarez, and on the 23d at Kolodno, from which place his first despatch is dated.

Dwernicki's second and most important despatch states, that after the events above noticed, having understood that General Rudiger intended to occupy a strong position on an eminence between Lutynce, in Volhynia, and Glineo in Gallicia, he, by forced marches, anticipated that intention, and took possession of it first. The Russian force consisted of seventy-two squadrons of cavalry, and eighteen battalions of infantry, supported by a powerful artillery; but as the position was impregnable, except on the side of Gallicia, the superiority of numeral strength was of no avail. After manœuvering two days in vain to draw the Polish General from his advantageous situation, Rudiger sent forward to the Austrian frontier some thousands of cavalry, who scattered and disarmed the Austrian guards, and prepared to attack the Poles in that direction. Dwernicki, finding his rear no longer protected by the frontier, and being unable to sustain a general assault from a corps eight times stronger than his own, quitted his position, and retired into Gallicia. The Russians pursued, fired upon the rear of the Poles, who had orders not to return it, and took about twenty prisoners. The Austrians interfered, and the firing ceased; but the Russian general took up within the frontiers a position, which he held for five hours and then withdrew. In the mean time Dwernicki sent a courier to Prince Lubkoutz, requesting leave to proceed through the country to Poland, a message to the national government announcing his disaster, and entreating its members to exert themselves for the safety of a corps, which had done, and might still do, good service to the country.

The Poles were required by the Austrian authorities to give up their arms, which, with their military stores, were delivered up to the Russians; though it is not easy to conceive on what principle of national law such a demand as this was either made on the one side, or complied with on the other. Whether Dwernicki and his brave troops will be allowed a free passage to Warsaw, is a point on which the ultimate decision of the Austrian court has not yet been stated.

The Polish government have ordered a new levy of 40,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.—*News Letter.*

Re-assumption of Hostilities between Belgium and Holland—Capture of Fort St. Lawrence by the Dutch.

The armistice at Antwerp has been broken, and hostilities have been commenced between the Dutch and the Belgians. For some days past great preparations were being made on both sides for war. On Sunday, 20 mortars and 29 ammunition wagons arrived in Antwerp, and on Monday four mortars and 22 wagons for the Belgians. General Chasse had been given to understand that some fortifications were being raised at the back of some houses near the citadel, and he accordingly gave orders for a sortie to be made, for the purpose of destroying the houses by fire. This led to some skirmishing, and, upon the following morning, it was discovered that the Dutch had taken possession, and were fortifying fort St. Lawrence, a fort which had been declared neutral, when the armistice was first agreed upon. It was also observed by the Belgians, that the Dutch were going to destroy a dike, when a detachment of the Belgian army attacked the Dutch, and made between 200 and 300 prisoners.

General Belliard and Mr. White had arrived from Brussels, and had an interview with General Chasse, but the result was not known. General Belliard returned to Brussels after the interview.

The letters bringing these accounts are dated the 27th inst. and the Congress was to assemble on the following day at Brussels.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated 16th of May, 1831, says, the Dutch government have assembled a considerable force on the frontiers of the revolted provinces, in the neighborhood of Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Maestricht. This army is commonly rated by the Dutch at 100,000 men; but the best accounts do not make it more than 60,000 strong. It is well equipped and disciplined.

LONDON, May 20.

Letters from Belgrade, of the 1st May, say that the Grand Vizier, who had been invested in Bitoglia (otherwise Monastir) by the insurgent Pachas, had been obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

The Belgian government have published an official letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Dutch government, in which all hostility towards that government is disavowed.—The object of the communication is to put an end to hostilities by mutual disccussions on the points in dispute, for which purpose it is suggested to name three commissioners on each side, to meet either at Aix la Chapelle or Valenciennes, to negotiate a treaty. But in the event of a rejection of these overtures, then Belgium must, it is said, immediately resume hostilities.

A letter from Turin says that the new King of Sardinia, in examining the chest of his late Majesty, Charles Felix, found ten millions of gold, which he had abstracted from the public treasury in August last, when alarmed for the consequences of the French revolution of last July. Fresh arrests had taken place at Parma, sixteen persons had been thrown into prison, and many dismissed from public offices, suspected of patriotism.

A letter from Warsaw, from an English physician says: "Having arrived in this town with Mr. Webb, and my other conferees, we were immediately employed in the Grand Hospital; we are not idle, owing to the great number of wounded. There are about 14,000 who are ill, and wounded. The cholera morbus has made its ravages here among the Russian prisoners. A great number have joined the standard of liberty."

A courier arrived yesterday with a despatch from the British Government, containing the recal of Lord Cowley from the embassy to Austria. He will be succeeded by the Hon. Frederick Lamb.—Nothing had been decided respecting the location of the corps of General Dwernicki which had sought refuge upon the Austrian frontier.—Prince Metternich was said to have evinced a disposition to treat these brave but unfortunate Poles with consideration and mildness: their arms will be kept in depot till the war is over, and the officers and men will be separated and attended to.

Peregrination of the French King.—On Monday the 18th inst. the French King accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, left St. Cloud, for the purpose of making a tour through his dominions. His first halt was at St. Germain, where he reviewed 5,000 National Guards; and was received as a matter of course with loyal enthusiasm. At Poissy, Meulam and Nantez, his reception by the populace was equally gratifying, according to the representation of the French Journals.—We can easily suppose that for the time the volatile spirit of the people may be excited by an impulse of loyalty; but unless the measures of the French Government be better adapted than they yet have been to the prevailing bias of the age, we much doubt whether even the condescension implied in a royal visit will permanently secure the nations attachment.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The brig Orleans, Chase, at this port, from Liverpool, sailed on the 22d of May. To the attention of an esteemed commercial friend the editors of the *American* are indebted for the Liverpool Advertiser, of Saturday the 21st May, from which they extract the following items.

LONDON, evening, May 19.

A serious affray has taken place at Antwerp.—It originated in some boys planting a flag on one of the Dutch outworks. Two muskets were fired among them, and a great tumult ensued, fifteen people were killed and wounded. The greatest alarm prevails in the town, and though tranquility was in some measure restored when the last accounts came away, a renewal of disturbances was expected. Persons of any property were hastily quitting the town.

According to accounts from Warsaw, the Russians have been forced to evacuate Ostrolenka, with considerable loss of men. Nothing of importance had occurred. The Poles are determined not to give a general battle to the Russians, but wished to draw them near Warsaw, as the position of Praga, which has of late been so strongly fortified, would prove most advantageous to the Poles in case of a general attack from the Russians.

The German papers to the 14th May contain no further news from Poland; but we regret to think that our accounts of the failure of the gallant Dwernicki are too true.

Despatch by the Railway.—A dealer in Manchester was lately in want of a particular lot of sugar. He wrote to a correspondent in Liverpool by the 2 o'clock train, with the necessary orders, and the sugars were at Manchester the same evening.

From the National Gazette.

A vessel has arrived at Baltimore, bringing Liverpool papers of the 21st ult; and Belfast papers to the 24th have been received in New York. They furnish but few articles that deserve to be copied.—We have the London Morning Chronicle down to the 19th, from which we make the following extracts.

On the authority of an express, which left the French capital on Sunday evening, some alarming reports have been circulated in the city this afternoon. According to one, the King of France had become so frightened at the state of affairs in Paris, that he was about to abdicate; another account was that the French Prime Minister had tendered his resignation.

The slow progress of the Russians against a power so weak in a military sense as Turkey, and the successful stand made by the poor Poles against them, must, one should think, go far to disabuse the world as to the immense power of the Autocrat. The truth is, Russia is not formidable.—It is true, that the population of European Russia amounts to about fifty millions, but amount of population must be considered in conjunction with the extent of territory over which it is spread. From the scantiness of the Russian population, it is impossible for that power to move a large army in fighting order. It is equally difficult to move a large army into Russia, as Bonaparte found to his cost; and, therefore, Russia may be said to be in so far strong that it is secure against attack.

A distinguished political writer characterises briefly several of the States of Europe very happily: "The shape of the territory, and the influence which a happy rounding of the different parts may give it with respect to other states, from the facility of concentration, is a material element, in conjunction with the extent, in estimating its strength. How very different in this respect is a state surrounded on all sides by the sea, or only accessible on one side, from an inland state, cooped up between larger states! How different the real power of a state which, from the security of its frontiers on several sides, can concentrate its force on a small space, compared with a state open on all sides, or with widely distant frontiers! Compare, in this respect, the British Empire, which, in itself secure from attack, can reach every coast washed by the ocean; France, of which the real power consists in the rounding of her territory, and the strength of her frontiers; the Russian Empire, which, secure by nature, and the weakness of her neighbors in all directions, can concentrate her force against the feeblest of them, and in this manner has a compensation for the weakness which is the necessary consequence of her enormous extent, and prevents that extent from being ruinous to her."

This is the real strength of Russia, that her neighbors are all feeble. She is strong only because she is secure from attack; because the immense extent of her territory would prevent any power from occupying it, after beating her armies. But were she to move one step farther westward, and to move her forces, not as an ally, but as an invader, into Germany, she would instantly be defeated.

The experiment in the case of Poland will do much good in preventing Europe from being called off from its more interesting concerns to the consideration of the movement of this barbarous power. We shall hear no more of Russian invasions of our Indian territories. The Czar must be contented to be considered a second-rate Power for all but defence. The power which has been checked by the poor Poles, with such inferior means and so few preparations, cannot be considered very formidable.

The Polish Language.—The Polish language is so difficult of pronunciation that some of the words are impracticable even to the natives. Several of our newspapers have pretended to give the true pronunciation of the name of the celebrated General Skrzynecki for example, but erroneously; for it is spoken as if spelt Sksheneckì: the two first letters, like *sk* in skate, gliding softly into the *she*.—*Literary Gazette.*

Hydrophobia.—Dr. Hamilton, after a laborious research, fixes the 10th day after the infliction of the wound as the earliest period at which this disease has appeared, and nine months as the latest. Between these periods the time of attack are very various. Of 131 cases, 17 were seized before the 30th day; 63 between the 30th and 59th; 23 from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 from 5 to 9 months. The Doctor afterwards mentions the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, on the 14th of July, 1797, in which the poison lay dormant until the 19th of Nov. 1800, a period of *three years and four months!*—Dr. Thatcher's work on hydrophobia contains a minute description of several cases, almost too horrible to read or think of.

We *now* know positively and unequivocally, what we were not apprised of at the time we prepared our remarks of Saturday, on the correspondence between the President and the public officers whose names were connected with the violence intended to be perpetrated on Mr. Ingham, that P. G. Randolph, the brother-in-law of John H. Eaton, and the brother-in-law of William B. Lewis, was the bearer of Major Eaton's challenge to Mr. Ingham.—*American Sentinel.*

From the National Gazette.

The American Sentinel presents a florid account of the honors which have been paid to Mr. Ingham at home. We shall not think him entitled to such honors, until he has laid before the American people a full and frank exposition of the causes of his dismissal and the dissolution of the cabinet. There are glimpses, intimations, innuendos; but this is not enough; an authentic, ample disclosure is due. The ex-Secretary of the Treasury has now elbow-room; he is out of the toils; he has publicly stated that he knew not of any want of the harmony in the cabinet, making its dispersion unavoidable; he has been publicly contradicted on this point by the President; it is incumbent upon him to reveal, in the most formal manner, how far the President was an agent, a mediator, or dictator, in the lady's case; how far and in what precise mode he contributed to the necessity which he pleads for the entire change of his ministry.

In relation to this subject, the editor of the Washington Telegraph, in his paper of Saturday evening, writes thus:

"We return to the discussion with additional materials, although much yet remains *in umbra.* The main point of this inquiry is, were Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien dismissed from office because they refused to compel their families to associate with that of Major Eaton.

"Late events enable us to place this matter in such a shape as to leave no room for *quibbling.*—In this paper of the 17th, we said, 'It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her.'

"The late Secretary of War called upon Mr. Ingham to disavow this statement. Mr. Ingham replied, that 'you must be not a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this city know, and perhaps half the people of the United States, believe to be true.'

"For this Mr. Eaton challenged Mr. Ingham, and the Globe gives the 'private animosities' between the members of the late cabinet as the cause for the dismissal of Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien. In what did that private animosity originate? What was its source? Did either of them ever give Mr. Eaton any cause of 'private animosity' except for their refusal to compel their families to visit his? We venture to assert that they pitied his condition, and were specially careful to guard his feelings in all other respects.

"Why were the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, dismissed from office? Was there any want of capacity or of attention to their respective offices alleged? No. So far from it, the President himself bears testimony in their behalf. He assured Mr. Berrien that the confidence which induced him originally to confer the appointment remains undiminished; and in his letter, accepting his resignation, the President tells him—

"'In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed.'

"What, then, was the cause of his removal?—We have it in the Prisident's own words. He says, in his same letter to Mr. Berrien—

"Perceiving that the harmony in feeling so necessary to an efficient administration had failed, in a considerable degree, to mark the course of this: and having assented, on this account, to the voluntary retirement of the Secretaries of State and War, no alternative was left me but to give this assent latitude co-extensive with the embarrassments which it recognised, and the duty which I owed to each member of the cabinet.'

"Here it is admitted that the want of harmony of feeling, or, to use the words of the Globe, the "private animosity' of Major Eaton dissolved the Cabinet. This brings us back to the first propositions, and to the cause of that private animosity. It was caused by the refusal of the dismissed members to compel their families to associate with the ex-Secretary of War.

"We will call the attention of our readers to another fact, it will be perceived that the short extract which we give from the President's note to Mr. Berrien proves that neither Mr. Eaton nor Mr. Van Buren gave the true reasons for their '*voluntary!!*' resignations. The Secretary of War came in against his consent, and having nothing further to ask for himself or his friends, voluntarily resigned; and Mr. Van Buren seeing the 'difficulties of ulterior preference,' refused to 'disfranchise' himself; but now it seems that they voluntarily resigned because the 'harmony of feeling' 'had failed.' And why? It was because Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien refused to compel their families to associate with '*Bellona.*' To dismiss them and leave the favorites in office would not do; and, therefore, all were made to go out; the favorites by public opinion, and the others by malign influence. The favorites are provided for by the President, the people will provide for the others. We will again recur to this subject."

From the Louisville Journal.

UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

An editorial article having appeared in a newspaper published in Washington city on the 1st ult. called the Globe, that on the Sunday previous to the August election of 1825, some of the Directors of the office of the Bank of the United States at Louisville got together, and appropriated and paid two hundred and fifty dollars, towards the assistance of one of the political parties then contending against each other in Kentucky;—the undersigned, who were Directors of the said office at the time alluded to, feel it due, not only to the Bank but to themselves, to meet so grave a charge, coming, as it does, from a source of such *apparent* respectability, with a most positive and unequivocal public denial.

The undersigned constituted, at that time, the whole board, with the exception of James A. Pearce, since deceased, and Nicholas Berthoud, now residing in the city of New York. No meeting of the Directors for the purpose stated was ever asked, or had, at that or any other time; nor was ever one cent of the money of the Bank, directly or indirectly, appropriated to influence any election, assist any party, or effect any political purpose whatever, so far as we know or believe.

To those who know us, our characters are, we trust, abundant guarantees of the impossibility of our ever having, in any way, participated in any such transaction. To those who do not, we can only say that we challenge any investigation, and fearlessly aver that no respectable testimony can be found which will justly cast upon us even a suspicion of the truth of the charge, so recklessly made.

JAMES HUGHES,
BENJAMIN LAWRENCE,
JOHN S. SNEAD,
D. S. CHAMBERS,
ABR. HITE,
JOHN J. JACOB,
JAMES. M. CLENDENIN.

Louisville, June 16th, 1831.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

Jacob Hughes states that he was, in November, 1823, appointed President of the office of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, and has continued to act as such ever since; during that time, so far as he knows or believes, no money of the Bank was ever directly or indirectly appropriated towards the influencing of any election,—the aiding of any political party, or the effecting of any political purpose whatever.

Sworn to by the said James Hughes before me a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson county, Ky.

SAM'L DICKINSON. J. P. J. C.

June 16th, 1831.

Edward Shippen states, that he was appointed Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States in Louisville, in the fall of 1821, and has continued to act as such ever since; that during that time, so far as he knows or believes, no money of the Bank was ever directly or indirectly appropriated towards the influencing of any election, the aiding of any political party, or the effecting of any political purpose whatever.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

Edward Shippen came personally before me, a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson county, and made oath to the foregoing statement this 16th June, 1831.

SAM'L DICKINSON, J. P. J. C.

So wholly unjust did the accusation appear at Louisville, that the editor of the Daily Louisville Public Advertiser, a paper decidedly friendly to General Jackson, makes the following comment on the article in the Globe:

"We owe it to justice to contradict the foregoing statement. Precise as it is, we are entirely convinced that it is utterly unfounded. The Bank did not advance a cent, in 1825, to either of the contending parties, *Old Court or New Court.* Our knowledge of the operations of the Old Court party, at the time referred to, would have authorised us to make this statement—but we have deemed it proper to go farther to satisfy ourselves of the fallacy of the charge, by inquiries of Bank Directors friendly to General Jackson and by ascertaining how, when, and where the sum of money referred to was obtained.

'The Branch Bank at this place has taken no part in the political struggles of the State. On the contrary, its directory has uniformly been governed by principles of impartiality, and we KNOW that the present directors *disapprove every effort that has been made to draw the institution into the political vortex.*

"In relation to the sum alleged to have been given to the Old Court Party, in 1825, the Editor of the Globe has been deceived—and we have no doubt that the informant of the Globe was also deceived. Such charges, growing out of jests or idle expressions, are not unfrequently repeated with an air of confidence, calculated to impose on the most wary."

From the Saturday Evening Post of June 18

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

We have been informed that an examination recently took place in this city, under the following extraordinary circumstances.

A woman from a distant part of the country came to this city, appeared before an alderman, and deposed that the apparition of her husband, a drover, who had mysteriously disappeared some three or four years since, had of late unceasingly haunted her. In one of his visits, he informed her that he had been cruelly murdered, and directed her to apply to a person living in this city, whom he described, for further information, so that the facts of the murder might be brought to light. It appears that the apparition described one of our high constables as the person to whom she must apply; although no names were mentioned, neither had she ever seen him—but the description was so strongly imprinted on her mind, that she confidently made the application.

While the woman was relating this and other parts of this singular story, some suspicious circumstances connected with a certain house in Shippen street, flashed on the mind of the officer—he immediately procured a warrant, had the inmates arrested, and examined, and committed to prison. An expression used by an apprentice of the man residing in Shippen street, when receiving a flogging from his master some time since, was, we believe, heard by the high constable, and brought to his memory by the woman's story, although at the time it attracted but little notice. The expression was, "you will murder me as you did the poor drover!"

When the parties were arrested, it is said the woman exclaimed, "don't take me, I had no hand *in the murder!*"

The case will of course undergo a regular legal investigation.

Case of Barker.—In our last we briefly alluded to the singular circumstances connected with the murder of this unfortunate man, and to the fact that matters were in a train to ferret out the murderers. We have since made further inquiry into the affair, and are enabled to subjoin a more correct statement.

A man named *Barker*, who followed the business of a Drover, was for many years in the habit of visiting this city, disposing of his stock, and making purchases for the west. In his habits he was exceedingly eccentric—in his dress still more singular and unique. He usually wore a leathern belt round his middle, in which was secured his money: a kind of moccasins for shoes; and for a covering, occasionally, a large cloth drab coat, which he has been seen to have on him in the hottest days of July.

The last visit this Barker made to this city, was in the summer of 1825. He brought with him, as usual, a large drove of horses, and by their sale come in possession of a considerable sum of money. He started away from his lodging place, one evening, leaving word that he intended going to the cellar of one Smith Crowell, residing in Shippen street, and that he should return before bed time. He, however, did not return that night, nor in the morning, and some of his acquaintances feeling uneasy in regard to his safety, as they knew he had money with him, went in search.—They found him in Shippen street, lying on the pavement, a few rods from the cellar above alluded to, and in the agonies of death! He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and promptly received medical aid, but he died in a few hours after.

The circumstances, as many of our readers will remember, created considerable excitement at the time. The parties supposed to be implicated in the murder—for that he was murdered is beyond question—were arrested and examined before Mayor Watson, but discharged for the want of evidence.

Barker's family resided in Canada. His wife did not receive the news of his death for a considerable time after, and since then she has been anxious to come on, and use every exertion to bring the culprits to merited punishment. She heard of her husband's death by letter, but that he was murdered was, she says, revealed to her in a dream, and her present visit to this city was more immediately undertaken at the instance of certain impressions which lay strongly on her mind, that her husband had been foully dealt with.

On last Saturday week, she communicated these and other particulars to Mayor Richards, and solicited his aid in the affair. She desired the arrest of Crowell, and also that he would send for two other individuals supposed to be concerned, who were some time ago committed to prison in New York, for robbery; that another examination might take place, in the hope of eliciting something bearing on the point. Crowell was brought up and examined, but there did not appear to be any *positive* proof against him, although many implicating circumstances were adduced. He was, however, committed to prison, where he now remains, bail being refused by Judge King, when brought before him a few days after his committal by the mayor, on a writ of *habeas corpus.*

It is thought by those best acquainted with this affair, that Barker was poisoned with laudanum—*Saturday Evening Post, June 25.*

Splendid Works.—Robert Gilmore, Esq president of the Baltimore Library Company, has presented to that institution Audubon's magnificent ornithological work, now publishing in London. Mr. A. is a native of Louisiana—his drawings are as large as life, the sheets even taking in the wild turkey and bald eagle of our country—every feather was measured, and the coloring is true to nature. No other so splendid work of its kind was ever presented to the public admiration.

Col. Jose Maria Tornel, late minister from Mexico to the United states, has presented to the University of Maryland a copy of the French Encyclopedia, in three hundred and fifty folio volumes for which has received the thanks of the board of trustees.

Italy.—Italy contains a population of 21,000,000 inhabitants, spread upon a surface of 90,652 square miles, which is rather more than 231 inhabitants to one square mile. Her stated revenue is about 323,370,000 francs, her active army 116,941 men.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1831.

A Valuable Improvement.—A steam ferry boat has recently commenced running from the end of Penn street, on the Monongahela river, to Steel's landing, on the Ohio, about three hundred yards below the glass-works. The boat and engine, we believe, are entirely new, and well calculated for the purposes for which they are designed: the engine seems to work admirably.—There is sufficient room in the boat for four wagons, and as many foot passengers as can ever be expected to cross the river at one time.

On Friday last we took passage down to the lower landing and back: the whole time occupied in making the trip, including the delay at the lower landing, did not exceed twenty or twenty-two minutes—about nine minutes going down, six returning, and six or eight at the landing below.—In a pleasant morning or evening, the jaunt is quite refreshing, and the enterprise of our fellow-citizen, Joseph Irwin, deserves encouragement.

Mr. Ingham.—On the 28th of June, a dinner was given to this gentleman, by many of his fellow citizens of Bucks county, as "a testimony of regard." Among those who joined in the proceedings of the day, we observed the names of John Pugh, Esq. and Capt. Francis Baird, the Jackson electors for that county in 1824 and 1828. In the course of the day Mr. Ingham made two long addresses, from the first of which we make some extracts. In speaking of his dismissal from office, he makes the following remarks:—"*Although stripped of the attractions of power, and exiled from the public service by the chief magistrate*, for whose character you and I *had* entertained so high an opinion."—From this we infer that he does not now entertain that high opinion of the President which he *once* professed to hold.—In relation to the dissolution of the cabinet, he made the following remarks:

"You have been pleased to express a strong desire for some 'explanation of the extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind, and broken up the elements of party throughout the country;' alluding, as I understand, to the dissolution of the cabinet. It is reasonable to suppose that there was an adequate cause for a proceeding so unexampled in the annals of our country:—measures of this kind are not very uncommon in those governments where it is held that the chief magistrate "can do no wrong;" but this doctrine does not belong to our system, and it must be an extraordinary case which could render such a step expedient—of this, however, the people must be the judges in the last resort; and, before it is drawn into a precedent which might be used for undefined and dangerous purposes, they have a right to be fully informed. I do not, therefore, object to your request, as improper; but when it is considered that the proceeding, so far as I am concerned, was exclusively the act of the President, who alone can perfectly explain his own motives, it might seem improper for me now to anticipate the explanation, which, as no one is above the reach of public opinion, he will no doubt think it his duty to make of these transactions to the American people. But if it be thought that I have incurred any responsibility in this proceeding, I have only to say, let the facts be investigated, and the veil which now envelopes this matter in so much mystery be completely removed. If all is right, the public mind will be satisfied; if any thing is wrong, the people only, who are sovereign in such cases at least, can apply the remedy. It is the boast of our system that none are above the power or beneath the protection of this tribunal: upon their intelligence and virtue depends the maintenance of all the preservative principles of our government. It is their sacred duty, as well as right, to scrutinize the acts, and scan the motives of all who are connected with the public service, and guard with a vigilant and jealous care against every exertion of power, which, by weakening the influence of virtue and patriotism, may impair the moral energies of our republican system. Entertaining these views, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I would unhesitatingly have responded to your request, and communicated to you, while time and strength permitted, all the lights which I possess as to the whole subject. But I am the more reconciled to declining a compliance with your wishes, seeing that so many channels are open for communication between the people and their agents, thro' which they may have direct access in this case to the responsible agent. I have only to add, that as to myself personally, I neither seek nor avoid the scrutiny----if done at all, it should be on public account, and the object should be the public interest. When this is undertaken, God forbid that I should interpose any obstacle to the scrutiny in which the purity and integrity of public men are to be called in question. Unless these virtues are cherished, this beautiful fabric of government will soon become a melancholy ruin, and the execrations of millions yet unborn will, while the page of history lasts be poured out on the heads of those who shall have contributed to its destruction."

The second address was delivered in reply to the request of Judge Fox, that he would give an account of the facts connected with the attempt to assassinate him before he left Washington. As we wish our readers to be in possession of all the information necessary to a correct understanding of this matter, we now give Mr. Ingham's account of it. In our last paper we published the replies of the persons implicated to the letters General Jackson had addressed to each of them. It will at once occur to every reader, that these replies are not to be received as unsuspected evidence. If the persons charged by Mr. Ingham would engage in such a conspiracy as is alleged, they would not acknowledge it in letters to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who would be compelled, *whatever might be his own wishes*, to dismiss them, if guilty of such barefaced misconduct.

On Friday evening, the seventeenth, about ten o'clock, I received a note from Mr. Eaton, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, then chief clerk in the war department, demanding an avowal or disavowal of a publication in a newspaper, without any other connexion with the paper being suggested, than that it was supposed to be friendly to me, and was published in the city where I resided. I could not doubt that such a demand was a prelude to a wanton and premeditated quarrel, and although I did not understand whether it was the *fact* stated in the paper, viz: that my family had refused to associate with his, or the authority to publish, which I was called upon to disavow, I chose to avoid a prolonged correspondence, and gave him my answer in each alternative—you have probably seen the correspondence, and I need not be more particular. On the same day that my note was delivered, I received a challenge, viz: about three o'clock, from the hands of Mr. Randolph, the chief clerk, now acting secretary of war. Having company to dinner and until late in the evening, I sent no answer that night; the next morning, Sunday, the same Mr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, and threatened personal violence, if I did not answer the note. I informed him that I should take my own time to do it, and showed him the door.—On the following morning I replied to Mr. Eaton's note, and went out to take leave of some of my friends in the city, which occupied me till after one o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I learned that Mr. Eaton had been at the treasury department in the morning, inquiring when I would be at the office, and that he also inquired for the treasurer's room and went into it, and that he had spent a part of his time, since about ten o'clock, in the lower rooms of the treasury department, occupied by the register and treasurer, and that he had been seen in company with those officers, and had been for the greater part of the time stationed in a grocery store, about half a square from my lodgings, during which he was occasionally visited by Mr. Randolph, and by a Mr. Vankleck, another clerk in the war department, who appeared to act the part of videttes. From the information I received of the movements of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Randolph, I expected the assault to be made by them, and prepared myself for that purpose. Col. N. Towson had been invited to my lodgings, and went with me unarmed as a witness, and to prevent a surprise. Three other young men were in company, but directed to follow at some distance behind, to prevent or resist an attack by superior numbers. My son, being the only person whose life I had any right to expose in such a conflict, was by my side, both of us well prepared for defence. I expected the attack in the passage of the treasury department, as Mr. Eaton had not long before entered the building, and after having taken so much pains to obtain a meeting, it was scarcely to be expected that he would then avoid it, and as my approach could easily have been observed. We passed in, however, unmolested. I went into the second story to the room I occupied, and finished what little business I had to close before I finally left the office, which had been previously fixed for that day. I learned while in my room, that Mr. Eaton and Major Lewis, whose offices were in another building, more than a quarter of a mile distant, went out of the treasury department in a direction towards the president's house, where major Lewis lived. I was also informed that they came out of one of the register's rooms—nothing further occurred worthy of notice till evening.

Soon after dark I was informed, by several persons calling in to see me, that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Randolph, and a Mr. Overton, the latter a clerk in Major Lewis' office, and near relative of Judge Overton, of Tennessee, who was there on a visit to the President, were seen, apparently armed, passing to and fro on the street, not far from my dwelling, and sometimes passing my door. On one occasion, while thus passing, Mr. Eaton stopped at the door and looked into the passage; and while standing there, prudently hesitating in his purpose, a gentleman in one of the lower rooms, (Mr. ———,) who resided in the house, stepped into the passage in time to see Mr. Eaton standing at the door and retire from it. I received many tenders of personal service for the night, one of which I accepted, and the gentleman slept in the house. Some time between 10 and 11 a highly respectable inhabitant of the city informed me that he met Mr. Eaton and six or seven other persons, walking near the President's gate, whence it was concluded they had retire for the night, in company with some others who had been privy to the scenes of the day, though perhaps not actors in them—A part of their conversation was overheard, which may hereafter be imparted. On the following day I finished my visits, in order to leave the city on Wednesday morning, as I had appointed, in answer to a letter written by your committee a week before.—Some time on Tuesday evening the same men, viz: Eaton and Randolph, (and it is believed Overton was also with them) passed and repassed my door frequently, looking impertinently into the windows, and exhibiting other signs of the gasconade they had been practising. I found a high degree of excitement prevailing in the city, and information was communicated to me that some appearance of preparation had been discovered to way-lay me on the road to Baltimore. I therefore prepared for that event, but met with no molestation. It occurred to me in the evening that I could not with propriety leave the city without bringing the subject distinctly before the notice of the President, and I addressed him a letter to that effect. My engagements were such that I could not remain to be present at the investigation he might direct, nor was it necessary. I was not a witness to the acts I stated to him, though I believed them, and still believe them to be true. If there had been any difficulty in procuring testimony as to the facts, I would have furnished the names of witnesses to any fact stated. This, however, is not now necessary. The President has thought proper to call on the three officers of the treasury department, whom I represented as having been in the company of the principals on that day, and these officers, though they deny the truth of my statement in general terms, have each admitted its truth in every material particular, as far as it affected themselves. I have stated that Eaton and Randolph alternately occupied the treasury building in the treasurer and register's rooms, with a view to a personal assault upon me, which I have termed assassination; for, although I had received notice of Eaton's design, I did not believe that either he or Randolph would attack me, unless they could get behind my back, or take some other advantage.—I therefore considered the threat as a cover for a dastardly attempt to assassinate. I have not said that the treasurer, register and 2d auditor were privy to the design of Eaton; I have only said that the rooms of the two former were occupied by him while lying in wait, and that each of them was in his company. Now it is admitted by Mr. Eaton that he was seeking a personal rencontre with me on that day—and the exculpatory statements of the officers named, without even the aid of a cross examination, leave the mind irresistibly to infer even more than I have stated.

T. L. Smith, the register, says he did not give aid or succor to Eaton; but does not deny knowing Eaton's object in coming to the treasury department. Wm. B. Lewis, the 2d auditor, says he knew of no "*conspiracy*."—He does not say that he knew nothing of Eaton's design. Mr. Campbell, U. S. treasurer, say he did sknow that a conflict was expected, but did not believe it would take place that day—perhaps he thought I would not come to the treasury after such a parade of menaced rencontre; or that if I did come, perhaps he knew that Mr. Eaton would contrive to keep out of the way, as actually happened. As to Mr. Randolph, he does not deny being in the treasury department on the same day, and says he only saw Mr. Eaton *ten minutes at a time*, between nine and three. With such equivocations and admissions in *prepared statements*, what might not be expected from a cross examination of all the persons, and of all the persons about the building? I have only to add, that I complain of no injury inflicted on me—I do not, therefore, present myself as a prosecutor. I believed that a department of the government, which ought to have been regarded as a sanctuary at least against the lawless violence of U. S. officers, had been violated for purposes of blood, and that the majesty of the law had been offended under the eye of the chief magistrate. In this aspect I communicated to the President a sketch of what had occurred; knowing that the means at hand were ample, for a thorough investigation by a regular examination of witnesses on oath. I had another reason for making that communication to the President.—Mr. Evans, a clerk in the register's office, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton's, declared publicly in the hearing of a number of persons, that if he "were in Mr. Eaton's place, he would assassinate me, and the President would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business." Mr. Barry had expressed himself in terms of the greatest bitterness towards me. These and other facts of which I was very credibly informed, satisfied me that a spirit of feeling existed among those who sympathised with Mr. Eaton, which was not only deeply discreditable to the government, but threatened much individual injury to some very worthy men. I therefore determined to bring the subject to the notice of the President and of the public at the same time. I have said nothing lightly which I do not believe could be proved by witnesses of unquestionable character—but after the menace of Mr. Evans, they would require an assurance of protection before they could be expected to give voluntary statements. All means for ascertaining the truth, are at the President's command. The statement I communicated to him was shown to several persons who were on the spot and witnessed the excited feeling and great anxiety which pervaded the most sober and noble-minded people of the city. It was deemed by all who saw it, a temperate statement of the facts. I am aware that it will be difficult to believe that a person so closely connected in feeling with the President of the U. S. could have been permitted to lie in wait, armed with sword cane and pistols, in the rooms of one of the public buildings, for the purpose of a rencontre with the head of a department. Such a transaction is too gross to be realized by the American people, and hence they will disincline to give it their belief; but it is impossible to resist the force of truth.—If an impartial investigation of this transaction shall ever be made, much more than I have said will be fully proved, and whenever such an investigation shall be instituted, *if my presence should be deemed necessary, I will, without hesitation, attend at the seat of government for that purpose.*

I have remarked that the note of Mr. Eaton indicated a predetermination for a quarrel. This is clearly proved by his seizing as a pretext for it, a newspaper statement of a fact which had been notorious in the city of Washington for two years past, viz: that *my family had refused to visit his.*—This fact he well knew I could not disavow. He did not even allege that I had said any thing to the disparagement of his family; and I could not have disavowed the fact upon which he had predicated his menace, unless I would have consented to be bullied into a statement which every body knew to be false. My reply to his menace was neither more nor less than an unequivocal refusal to disavow the fact that my family had refused to visit his. The guilt or innocence of his wife never was in controversy between Mr. Eaton and myself. He never even complained that I had made any charges against her. *She had been charged by others with offences against society which had excluded her from it, long before I went to Washington; and the attempt was to compel me and my family to associate with a woman whom the respectable society of that city had deemed unworthy of such countenance.* I resisted this attempt, and this is the complaint of Mr. Eaton, for which, he sought my life.

From the United States Gazette.

The calls upon the President to publish a full exposition of the causes that led to the dismemberment of his cabinet are daily increasing; and such is the state of public feeling, that it cannot possibly be allayed, until the curtain is drawn, that conceals the mystery. The following is from the Baltimore Patriot:

"The keen and cutting correspondence between Mr. Berrien and Major Eaton has not as yet come to light. As Mr. B. caused the correspondence between himself and General Jackson to be published, to prevent 'misrepresentation,' perhaps, for the same cause, it would be well for him to publish this also, if declined by Major Eaton, who, if report speaks truly, has Mr. Berrien's ready consent to do so.

"There is another correspondence that has long been *kept back!* We allude to that between the 'greatest and the best,' and Mr. Southard, the late secretary of the navy. So far as Mr. Southard is concerned, there is no objection to its publicity.—It is suspected that the General withholds it from very prudential considerations. His letters to Mr. S. are thought to surpass in manner, matter, and style of composition, his celebrated *Dinsmoor epistle*, which still graces the War Department, unless abstracted from its files since the reign of the present *dynasty*.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, (Ky.) of the 4th June.—"Aware of the anxiety felt in other states with regard to Mr. Clay's prospects in this state, it may be well to assure you, that his friends here confidently anticipate a majority of 30 or 40 in the next Legislature, and although the Jacksonians have for some time had eight of the twelve members of Congress, it is utterly impossible for them to have more than four after next August."

The Washington National Journal of Monday (27th) says—"It is rumored that other dissensions are about rising among the friends of Gen. Jackson. It is said that it has reached the ears of the President, that he has been completely gulled by Van Buren; that in consequence of a letter received by the latter from Mr. M'Lane, intimating his wish to retire from Landon, and suggesting to the Secretary his filling the vacancy in *propria persona*, the latter proceeded to operate upon the "old man," to procure the removal of the Secretary of War, offering to make the sacrifice of resigning himself, and taking the embassy to London. An unfortunate disclosure of the contents of the private letter has developed the whole intrigue, and it is believed Van Buren will not be permitted to go to England, and Mr. M'Lane will not be admitted into the Cabinet. So we go."

From the National Gazette.

STILL LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool papers to the 27th May, inclusive, have been received at New York. Oar files of the London Morning Chronicle and the Courier now reach to the 22d, and will afford us some articles worthy of attention. The King of France was greeted with great apparent cordiality in his *progress* through his kingdom; the disturbances in La Vendee had become serious; misunderstanding was believed to exist between the Austrian and French governments; the Belgians were not yet acquainted with the decision of Prince Leopold on their offer of the crown; the affairs of Belgium and Holland, generally, were undertaken peremptorily by the representatives in London of the five powers; no decisive blows or new movements in Poland are announced; civil war was raging in the Turkish empire, and the insurgents had gained advantages, and become formidable to the sublime Porte; in Great Britain, the cause of Reform was deemed certainly triumphant; the session of the new parliament will form a new era in British history.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Morning Chronicle of the 24th, states that the report of an important victory having been obtained by the Poles, is far from being confirmed, the Warsaw journals only mentioning vaguely that Gen. Skrzynecki had obtained an important advantage.

Two o'clock.—We have received at this moment the Paris Journals of Saturday last—the Messager and Gazette, dated yesterday.—Warsaw Journals up to the 10th, and Berlin papers of the 15th inst. none of which contain any possible news from the Polish army. The Messager Polonais, of the 10th inst. details the alleged intense suffering of the Russian army. The heavy cannonading reported to have been heard at Warsaw a day or two previously turned out to have been thunder. The Berlin papers reiterate the report that negotiations were in progress for the termination of hostilities between the Poles and Russians.

The London Globe says: "We have seen letters from Berlin of the 14th, which state, that the Poles confess that they have but faint hopes of success against the Russians."

Field Marshal Diebitsch's official reports to the close of April, had been received and published at St. Petersburgh. They are in no wise of a discouraging nature for the Russians.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburgh state that the Russian officers of the court and the nobles of the land are clothing, arming, and equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men to march against the Poles.

A Hamburgh paper of May 20 states that the Austrian government has refused to allow General Dwernicki to return to Warsaw, and has made arrangements for his reception at Laybach, and his officers are to be distributed in Moravia, and his soldiers to be sent to Transylvania. Dwernecki has protested against the conduct of the Austrian Government, and sent copies of his protest to the French and English Ambassadors, and hopes, through their intervention, to obtain some mitigation of the harshness with which he is threatened.

General William Carroll is a candidate for re-election to the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, at the election in August next.

The National Republican Convention at Newport, Rhode Island, have nominated Hon. Messrs. Tristram Burgess, of Providence, and Dutee J. Pearce, of Newport, as candidates for re election as representatives to Congress.

Horrid.—Last Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, Sally Russel, a child between 11 and 12 years of age, and daughter of Mr. Isaac Russell of Kirtland, left her father's house for the nearest neighbor's, to procure a medicine for a sick sister. Not returning, her parents became alarmed, and in the evening the neighborhood was rallied, and search made without any discovery during the night.—Next morning towards noon she was found in a piece of woods about a mile from her father's house, and 12 or 15 rods from the traveled road, ravished and murdered.

The body when found was under a log which lay up from the ground. Her clothes were partly torn from one shoulder, but otherwise were adjusted, her hands lay upon her bosom. The umbrella by her side, and some flowers which she picked where she last stopped, lay about her. These cool deliberate acts of her murderer find only a parallel in the case of the Salem outrage. The inquest was holden by the coroner, and three physicians and surgeons were summoned who made thorough examination, as well by dissection as externally. The face was swollen, the tongue out of the mouth and bit, the eyes protruded and blood-shot, and marks of violence on the throat like the gripe of the thumb and fingers of a left hand, and from one side of the throat the skin was forced off.

From the last house she left to the place where she was found, is so short a distance that a witness said with the haste she made when she started, she would reach the point in the road opposite to the spot, in five minutes. Within sight of the place, was a cornfield in which men were at work that day, but at the time had gone to supper—the road near the place is a public road from Chardon to Chagrin. The circumstances disclosed, proved that the deed of darkness was perpetrated in open daylight, in that public place, between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

The public is in a state of excitement, and well it may be; for we shall search the pages of human depravity long, very long, before we find a parallel. Not only is the deed itself one of awful atrocity, but the boldness of the perpetrator is singularly strange. What devils incarnate are among us? Not only are stores broken open and rifled, dwelling houses entered and robbed even in the presence of screaming women and children, but our daughters are violated and strangled on the *public highway*. Suspicion has fixed on a pedlar by the name of Barnes. He has been once before a court of inquiry, and is now under arrest awaiting a second examination. Further comments therefore would be improper.—*Painesville Gazette.*

The crops in general, so far as our observations have extended, presage an abundant harvest.—Should the wheat and rye be got in, in good order, there will doubtless be found a very considerable quantity of the former, beyond what will be necessary to meet the home consumption; this surplus will, as a matter of course, seek a foreign market. We believe that such of our farmers whose soil is favorable to the production of wheat, will henceforth find their interest by giving to that branch of agriculture an enlarged share of attention. This suggestion is predicated on the fact, that the Canadian ports are now open, by a special act of the British parliament, to the reception of grain and flour, free of duty, from the U. States. It is by this operation, that the British government evidently designs to supply her West India islands with bread-stuffs, thereby securing to her own shipping the profits of transit. Flour taken directly from any of the parts of the United States to these islands, if our recollection serves us, is subject to a duty of $1 37½. This duty operates at once as a premium in favor of the Canadian market, especially to us, residing in its immediate vicinity. But one thing of great importance to the farmer should be borne in mind—strive to produce clean wheat. It must be free from every other substance. A mixture of rye, however trifling, affects the color of the flour, and consequently the sale of the article. The rye, in particular, which cannot be separated by the screen, &c. should be carefully withdrawn on the field.—*Crawford Messenger.*

First Printing in the United States.—In the abridged history of the State of Maryland, given in the last number of the American Quarterly Review, we noticed the following statement:—

"There was at this time [1686] a printing press and a public printer; a circumstance *peculiar* to this colony [Maryland] at that early period."

The Reviewer is mistaken. There was "a printing press and a public printer" in Massachusetts, half a century earlier. In the year 1638, the Rev. Jesse Glover, a worthy and wealthy dissenting clergyman of England, whose services to the then infant colony were in the highest degree judicious and beneficial, procured a good printing apparatus, and engaged a printer to accompany it, in a ship bound to New England. Mr. Glover, with his family, embarked in the same vessel, but unfortunately he did not live to reach the shores of the new world. There is a tradition that this press was first landed at Ipswich, in this county, and set up there, but not used.

In the same year, the colonists built an academy at Cambridge, and opened a printing house at that place. And in January, 1639, at Cambridge, "printing was first performed in that part of North America which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Frozen Ocean." Maryland followed, at a long interval. Virginia, although the first British settlement in America, did not tolerate the art until many years after its introduction into Massachusetts. Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, in answer to the inquiries of the lords of the Committee for the Colonies, in 1673, sixty-four years after the settlement of Virginia, says—"I thank God, we have not Free Schools nor Printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience, and sects, and heresy into the world; and printing has divulged them and libels against the government. God keep us from both!"

Cambridge was the place at which the rulers both of Church and State, in Massachusetts, then held their assemblies. This circumstance, probably, induced those who had the management of public affairs to fix the press there; and there it remained for sixty years, altogether under their control; as were other presses afterwards established in the colony; but for upwards of thirty years, printing was exclusively carried on in that town.---*Salem Gazette.*

Money Letters without Directions.—The Duke of Richmond, in evidence recently printed, respecting post office salaries, makes this extraordinary statement:—Speaking of the salaries, his Grace says, 'All will recollect the responsible situation of those men who sort the letters, and the power they have of secreting letters, and converting the contents to their own use, which is very much facilitated by the negligence of the public. In the last year, in England alone, were 940 letters (on an average of three a day,) containing property to the amount of £6,645, put into the office without any direction at all! In addition, several bankers' letters were misdirected to the wrong town, five of that number alone containing property to the amount of £13,833.' His Grace afterwards remarks that the amount of money sent through the post office is very large indeed. On one of the days of the severe fall of snow last winter, the Glasgow bag was brought into the Inland office, and there was £12,000 for one banker alone, loose in the bag—the letters had got wet, and the money had dropped out!' It is also a curious fact, tho' not stated in this evidence, that there are daily many newspapers, sometimes hundreds, put into the office without any direction; besides many letters without addresses, as well as without money.

Bachelor's Revenge.—An old bachelor in Ohio, by way of a general set-off against General M'Clure's proposition to tax bachelors instead of dogs, proposes as follows:—"Let every one that is tired of conjugal felicity pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce, according to his ability; and it will not only supersede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarrying all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the national debt in five years."

VACCINATION.

The perfect protection afforded to the systems of those who have been subjected to vaccination, is evinced by the following facts. In the year 1813, a report was published by the Imperial Institution of France, stating that 2,671,662 subjects had been successively vaccinated in France, of whom only seven had afterwards taken the small pox; and it is added that the well authenticated instances of persons taking the small pox after *innoculation* are proportionately far more numerous. Into the Foundling Hospital of London, vaccination was introduced in the year 1801; and though the children have been sometimes intentionally exposed to the contagion of small pox, yet, in 16 years, only one slight case has been noticed in which the latter disease was supposed to have occurred. In the York military asylum there has been the same success. The National Vaccine Establishment of Great Britain was founded in the year 1809, and in eight years, to January 1817, there had been vaccinated by the surgeons of that institution, in London and its vicinity, 34,369 persons; and altho' the small pox has been constantly prevalent, yet at that period only four of the above number were known to have contracted the small pox, which is about *one* in 8562 cases; and in these four the disease appeared in a mitigated form, unattended with danger. Dr. Luder, of Altona, states, that of 234,959 persons subjected to vaccination in Holstein, from the year 1801 to 1822, only *two* individuals had been affected with small pox, so late as the year 1804; while in the same period of time, *only one* person had been attacked by modified small pox, out of 447,605 who were vaccinated in the kingdom of Denmark.

From these and other authentic facts, it is quite certain that failure in the protective powers of vaccination, when the process is regular, and the constitution fully influenced, is exceedingly uncommon; and as the vaccine and variolous infection coincide in so many points, it is perhaps safe to conclude that the former will never fail to prevent small pox, except in those peculiar habits which are susceptible of contracting small pox oftener than once.—*Journal of Health.*

What Next?—It is is said that a model of a tunnel is now exhibiting in Glasgow, to convey the mail-bags from London to Portsmouth, 70 miles, in 12 minutes!!

Michigan.—From the Detroit Courier of May 21.—The sales of public lands last week, up to 5 o'clock yesterday, amounted to *twenty thousand seven hundred dollars!* On two several days they exceeded 5,000 dollars; one day 5,600. The total amount, in this district alone, since the first of March, is *forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars.*

Products of Michigan.—The cotton plant, the grape vine, the sweet potato of Carolina, tomata and the egg-plant, were all successfully cultivated in this city last year. The prune tree will be planted this season. The mulberry is becoming extensively cultivated.

Free writing and despotism are such implacable foes, that we hardly think of blaming a tyrant for not keeping on terms with the press. He cannot do it. He might as reasonably choose a volcano for the foundation of his throne. Necessity is laid upon him, unless he is in love with ruin, to check the bold expression of thought. But the necessity is his own choice, and let infamy be that man's portion, who seizes a power which he cannot sustain, but by dooming the mind, through a vast empire, to slavery, and by turning the press, that great organ of truth, into an instrument of public delusion and debasement.—*Channing.*

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.
Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.
Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.
Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.
Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.
Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—A school will be opened in Allegheny-town, on the second Monday of July instant, for the instruction of a *limited* number of pupils in the various studies embraced in ordinary collegiate courses.

☞Reference may be had to the Rev. John H. Hopkins, Hon. Charles Shaler, Wm. M'Knight, or Ch. H. Israell, Esq. July 5---3*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Robert Smith, of Versailles township, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against his estate, to present them for settlement without delay.

SAM'L GORMLY, Adm'r,
July 5---5w *Cum testamento annexo.*

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond. July 5---w3mo

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Managers, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Thursday, 25th August next*, for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river at Brownsville. The river is about six hundred and thirty feet wide; the piers and abutments will have to be from fifty to sixty feet high, to be built of stone, and the superstructure of wood, with two tracks and foot-ways, covered in and painted. A draft or model will have to accompany each proposal. It would be desirable if those intending to propose could visit the place, and make a personal inspection of materials in the neighborhood, and facilities for building, &c. By order of the Board. JAMES L. BOWMAN, Sec'ry.
Brownsville, June 21---wtA25

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831--tf

30 PRIZES OF $1000,
AND 50 OF $500!!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH of JULY, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 5

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
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Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
July 5, 1831

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 16TH JULY, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
July 5, 1831

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'EARLAND.
June 14, 1831.--Ttf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF FIRST QUALITY LAND, situate on Rushy Run, in Luzerne township Fayette county, containing nearly 400 acres, of which about 150 acres are cleared, and the rest in fine woodland, with a considerable portion of good meadow ground, watered by several small streams. The buildings on it consist of a good dwelling house, barn and out houses. It is about five miles from Brownsville, and the road from Uniontown to Crawford's ferry, on the Monongahela, runs directly through it. It is also convenient to places of worship, in a finely settled and improved country, and presents altogether one of the most desirable tracts in the Redstone settlement. The terms will be made easy, and on payment of part of the purchase money, time will be given for the residue. The tract is at present principally in the tenure of Edward Eaglen; but further information will be given by Stephen Darlington, Esq., in the neighborhood, or by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.
March 29, 1831---w3m

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, ss.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS

OF this Commonwealth, passed at the session of the Legislature for 1830-31 have been received at the Prothonotary's Office of said county, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.
Prothonotary's Office, June 21---w3t

3000 LBS. prime Sp. Sole Leather, 100 bbls. do. Monon. Whiskey
For sale by LITTLE & HAYS,
June 28, 1831---w3t *No. 3 Market street.*

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827--tf.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure.

JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel M'Cord*, late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE, A Tract of Land, situated on the Franklin road, three miles from Pittsburgh, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, of which about sixty are cleared and under good cultivation; on which are erected a good log house and barn; also, a good orchard.

JOHN M'CORD, } *Executors.*
JOHN SAMPLE, }
June 28, 1831.—4t

MAP OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVE. A further supply of the above just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
July 1, 1831—2t

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

FOR RENT, the well known store room which I now occupy, No 53, Market street. The stand is unexceptionable for a fancy dry goods business. Immediate possession given.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—3t.

WANTED, a situation as clerk or assistant in a store, by a young man who writes a good hand, has a knowledge of book-keeping, and some experience as a salesman. Respectable references can be given. Apply at the office of the Gazette. As employment is the principal object of the advertiser, a moderate salary will be required.
Pittsburgh, June 24.—3t*.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, containing seventy-two acres, being part of the tract called "The Bullock Pens," on the Philadelphia Turnpike, six miles from Pittsburgh. The whole will be sold together, or divided into 5 or 10 acre lots, to suit purchasers. Mr. Wm. Peebles, near said Farm, will show the premises, or Mr. John Groves, who lives on the same.

JANE WALLACE.
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, near Ald. Israell's.
June 24, 1831.—tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP!—*A first rate Barouche*, with steel springs, calculated for two horses: it can be seen at Griffith's Hotel, corner of Wood and Third streets—For terms inquire of the Editor. June 21—4t.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1—3mo

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HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

LAW NOTICE.—The subscribers, having associated in the practice of Law, will attend to any business entrusted to them, in this or the adjoining counties. One of them can at all times be found at their office, in the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh.

W. W. FETTERMAN.
June 7—7t N. P. FETTERMAN.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BODY OF LANDS, consisting of 15 tracts, or about 5000 acres, situate 3 to 4 miles from the town of Indiana, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. These lands being the first surveys made in that county under the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, so early as 1773, were then selected for their choice quality, and particularly for their abundance of meadow ground; Crooked Creek and part of Twolick running directly thro' them. The greater part of them are tenanted under improving leases, and the thriving town of Indiana, with the vicinity of the new state improvements, render them a desirable object for the investment of money in landed property. Further information will be given by Daniel Stanard, Esq. in Indiana, who will show the lands, or Thomas White, Esq.; and the terms, which will be accommodating to a purchaser of the whole body together, will be fully made known by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.
March 29, 1831—w3m

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE, *American Edition.* Just rec'd and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, the English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the marginal readings; together with a copious and original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages. Exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted. In one small elegant pocket volume. Stereotype edition.

"This edition is the most elegant and useful of all the pocket editions of the entire English Bibles, with parallel references; and contains a new selection of 60,000 references to passages that are really parallel." May 10—tf

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CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

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120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street. June 17—tf

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu. Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WINDOW GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of Birmingham Window Glass, of all sizes, at the manufacturers' prices, No. 70 Wood street.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.
May 17, 1831.—6w

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Henry F. Schweppe and John Horner, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first instant. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said firm, will present them to Henry F. Schweppe, for settlement.

JOHN HORNER,
HENRY F. SCHWEPPE.
June 7, 1831.—1mo

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

(Successor to Schweppe & Horner.)

OFFERS for sale, in addition to the stock of Groceries on hand, as recently received,
300 Attacapas Hides;
Winter strained Sperm. Oil, prime quality;
Tanners' Oil: Sweet Oil in baskets;
Sperm. Candles;
10 tons Campeachy Logwood;
3 tons Havanna Fustic;
Otard's Brandy, 10 years old;
Hourglass and Swan Gin;
A few kegs Anchovies and Dutch Herrings;
Sap Sago and Cream Cheese; Vermicelli;
White Havanna Sugar, in boxes;
Alum; Rosin; Epsom Salts;
A few kegs of Waite's Mustard;
All of which are offered on accommodating terms.
June 7—1mo

WOOL WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17—3mo

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.
May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf

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60 SACKS pri. strong-scented Rio Coffee;
50 do. Havanna do.
130,000 lbs. Bacon;
100 bbls. Whiskey;
100,000 Kentucky Segars;
130 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
Rec'd and for sale by JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
June 28—3t No. 8 Market street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH*.—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept 29, 1830.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT
REPORTS.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 51 Market street, Pittsburgh, have just received "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By William Rawle, Jr., Charles B. Penrose, and Fred'k Watts, Counsellors at Law, Volume 1. June 21—tf

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DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and authritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,		hot press,		$4 25 a 4 50
do. do.	do.	fine,		3 25 a 3 75
do. do.	do.	common,		2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do. do.	hot press,		3 75 a 4 00
do. do.	do.	common,		2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER, per ream,				2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial.	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do. do.		Crown.	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,				$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,		per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,				31¼ a 75
BORDERS,		do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 8, 1830—tf

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

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PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19—tf

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TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*A Visit to the South Seas*, in the U. States' Ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830, with Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manilla, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By *C. S. Stewart*, A. M. Author of A Residence in the Sandwich Islands, in 1823 and 1825—2 volumes, 12 mo.——*Fragments of Voyages and Travels*, including anecdotes of a Naval Life: by Captain Basil Hall, R. M. F. R. S.—in 2 volumes.——*An Atlas of Ancient Geography*, by Samuel Butler, D. D., Author of Modern and Ancient Geography—for the use of Schools.——T. S. Grimke on Science, Education, and Literature. For sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets.
June 28, 1831.—3t

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:
Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods.
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market: a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order, (Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*:
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar.
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

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BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.